

agen-dum \-dəm\ n, pl -da \-dā\ or -dums [L] (ca. 1847) 1: AGENDA 2: an item on an agenda

agene \-ā-jēn\ n [fr. *Agene*, a trademark] (1932): NITROGEN TRICHLORIDE

agen-e-sis \-ā-jēn-səs\ n [NL] (ca. 1879): lack or failure of development (as of a body part)

agen-ize \-ā-jē-nīz\ v -nized; -nizing (1947): to treat (flour) with nitrogen trichloride

agent \-ā-jēnt\ n [ME, fr. ML *agens*, fr. L, prp. of *agere* to drive, lead, act, do; akin to ON *aka* to travel in a vehicle, Gk *agein* to drive, lead] (15c) 1 a: something that produces or is capable of producing an effect: an active or efficient cause b: a chemically, physically, or biologically active principle 2: one who acts for or in the place of another by authority from him: as a: a representative, emissary, or official of a government (crown ~) (federal ~) b: one engaged in undercover activities (as espionage); spy (secret ~) 3: a means or instrument by which a guiding intelligence achieves a result 4: one that acts or exerts power 5: a person responsible for his acts

agent-general n, pl agents-general (1914): a chief agent; specif: the representative in England of a British dominion

Agent Orange n [so called fr. the identifying color stripe on its container] (1970): an herbicide widely used as a defoliant in the Vietnam War that is composed of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and contains dioxin as a contaminant

agent-prov-o-ca-teur \-āzh-ā-prō-vāk-ō-tar, -ā-jēnt-ō\ n, pl agents provo-ca-teurs \-āzh-ā-prō-vāk-ō-tar, -ā-jēnt(ōs)-prō- [F, lit., provoking agent] (1877): one employed to associate himself with suspected persons and by pretending sympathy with their aims to incite them to some incriminating action

agent-ry \-ā-jēn-trē\ n, pl -ries (1925): the office, duties, or activities of an agent

age of consent (ca. 1809): the age at which one is legally competent to give consent (as to marriage)

age of reason (ca. 1794) 1: a period characterized by a prevailing belief in the use of reason; esp: the 18th century in England and France 2: the time of life when one begins to be able to distinguish right from wrong

age-old \-ā-jōld\ adj (1904): having existed for ages: ANCIENT

ager-a-tum \-ā-jā-rāt-əm\ n, pl -tums [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *ageratos* ageless, fr. *a-* + *geras* old age — more at CHURL] (1866): any of a large genus (*Agarum*) of tropical American composite herbs often cultivated for their small showy heads of blue or white flowers; also: any of several related blue-flowered plants (genus *Eupatorium*)

Ag-gae-us \-ā-gē-əs\ n [LL *Aggaeus*, fr. Gk *Aggaioi*, fr. Heb *Haggai*] HAGGAI

ag-gie \-ā-gē\ n, often cap [agricultural + -ie] (1902): an agricultural school or college; also: a student at such an institution

ag-gie n [agate + -ie] (1915): a playing marble; specif: AGATE 2b

ag-gior-na-men-to \-ājōr-nā-men-(tō)\ n, pl -tos [It, fr. *aggiornare* to bring up to date, fr. *a-* to (fr. L *ad-*) + *giorno* day, fr. LL *diurnum* day — more at JOURNEY] (1964): a bringing up to date: MODERNIZATION (dedicated to the ~ of the church)

ag-glo-m-e-rate \-ā-glām-ō-rāt\ v -ated; -ating [L *agglomeratus*, pp. of *agglomerare* to heap up, join, fr. *ad-* + *glomer-*, *glomus* ball — more at CLAM] (1684): to gather into a ball, mass, or cluster

ag-glo-m-e-rate \-rāt\ adj (1828): gathered into a ball, mass, or cluster; specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower head)

ag-glo-m-e-rate \-rāt\ n (1830) 1: a jumbled mass or collection 2: a rock composed of volcanic fragments of various sizes and degrees of angularity

ag-glo-m-e-r-a-tion \-ā-glām-ō-rā-shən\ n (1774) 1: the action or process of collecting in a mass 2: a heap or cluster of disparate elements (urban ~ knit together by the new railways — *Times Lit. Supp.*) — *ag-glo-m-e-r-a-tive* \-ā-glām-ō-rāt-iv\ adj

ag-glu-ti-na-bil-i-ty \-ā-glūt-n-ā-bil-ē-tē\ n (1901): capacity (as of red blood cells) to be agglutinated — *ag-glu-ti-na-ble* \-ā-glūt-n-ā-bəl\ adj

ag-glu-ti-nate \-ā-glūt-n-āt\ v -nated; -nating [L *agglutinus*, pp. of *agglutinare* to glue to, fr. *ad-* + *glutinare* to glue, fr. *glutin-*, *gluten* glue — more at GLUTEN] w (1586) 1: to cause to adhere: FASTEN 2: to combine into a compound: attach to a base as an affix 3: to cause to undergo agglutination ~ vi 1: to unite or combine into a group or mass 2: to form words by agglutination

ag-glu-ti-nate \-n-āt, -n-āt\ n (1952): a clump of agglutinated material (as blood cells or mineral particles in soil)

ag-glu-ti-na-tion \-ā-glūt-n-ā-shən\ n (1541) 1: the action or process of agglutinating 2: a mass or group formed by the union of separate elements 3: the formation of derivational or inflectional words by putting together constituents of which each expresses a single definite meaning 4: a reaction in which particles (as red blood cells or bacteria) suspended in a liquid collect into clumps and which occurs esp. as a serologic response to a specific antibody

ag-glu-ti-na-tive \-ā-glūt-n-āt-iv, -āt-iv\ adj (1634) 1: ADHESIVE 2: characterized by linguistic agglutination

ag-glu-ti-nin \-ā-glūt-n-ōn\ n [ISV *agglutination* + -in] (1896): a substance (as an antibody) producing agglutination

ag-glu-ti-no-gen \-ā-glūt-n-ō-jēn\ n [*agglutinin* + -o- + -gen] (1904): an antigen whose presence results in the formation of an agglutinin — *ag-glu-ti-no-gen-ic* \-ā-glūt-n-ō-jēn-ik\ adj

ag-gra-da-tion \-ā-grā-dā-shən\ n (1898): a modification of the earth's surface in the direction of uniformity of grade by deposition

ag-grade \-ā-grād\ v [ad + -grade] (1896): to fill with detrital material

ag-gran-dize \-ā-gran-dīz\ also -ā-gran- v -dized; -dizing [F *agrandir*, stem of *agrandir*, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + *grandir* to increase, fr. L *grandire*, fr. *grandis* great] (1634) 1: to make great or greater: INCREASE ENLARGE 2: to make appear great or greater: praise highly (aggrandized the one and disparaged the other) 3: to enhance the power, wealth, position, or reputation of (exploited the situation to himself) — *ag-gran-dize-ment* \-ā-gran-dāz-mēnt, -dīz- also -ā-gran-dīz- n — *ag-gran-dizer* \-ā-gran-dīz-er\ also -ā-gran- n

ag-gra-vate \-ā-grāv\ v -vated; -vating [L *aggravatus*, pp. of *aggravare* to make heavier, fr. *ad-* + *gravare* to burden, fr. *gravis* heavy — more at GRIEVE] (1530) 1 obs: a: to make heavy: BURDEN b: IN-

CREASE 2: to make worse, more serious, or more severe: intensify unpleasantly (problems have been aggravated by neglect) 3 a: to rouse to displeasure or anger by usu. persistent and often petty goading b: to produce inflammation in *syn* see INTENSIFY

usage Although *aggravate* has been used in sense 3a since the 17th century, it has been the object of disapproval only since about 1870. It is used in expository prose (declining to participate directly in the motorcade... greatly aggravating the President — W. F. Buckley b 1925) but seems to be more common in speech and casual writing.

(our two countries aggravate each other from time to time — O. W. Holmes †1935 (letter to Sir Frederick Pollock, 1895)) (times when we get aggravated and displeased, for instance, with the French — Jimmy Carter (press conference, 1980)) Sense 2 is far more common than sense 3a in published prose. Such is not the case, however, with *aggravation* and *aggravating*. *Aggravation* is used in sense 3 somewhat more than in its earlier senses; *aggravating* has practically no use other than to express annoyance.

aggravated assault n (1925): an assault that is more serious than a common assault: as a: an assault combined with an intent to commit a crime b: any of various assaults so defined by statute

ag-gra-vat-ing \-vāt-ē\ adj (1775): arousing displeasure, impatience, or anger *usage* see AGGRAVATE

ag-gra-va-tion \-ā-grā-vā-shən\ n (1615) 1: the act, action, or result of aggravating; esp: an increasing in seriousness or severity 2: an act or circumstance that intensifies or makes worse 3: IRRITATION, PROVOCATION *usage* see AGGRAVATE

ag-gre-gate \-ā-grē-gāt\ adj [ME *aggregat*, fr. L *aggregatus*, pp. of *aggregare* to add to, fr. *ad-* + *greg-*, *grex* flock — more at GREGARIOUS] (15c): formed by the collection of units or particles into a body, mass, or amount: COLLECTIVE as a (1): clustered in a dense mass or heap (an ~ flower) (2): formed from the several ovaries of a single flower b: composed of mineral crystals of one or more kinds or of mineral rock fragments c: taking all units as a whole (~ sales) — *ag-gre-gate-ly* \-gāt-ē\ adv — *ag-gre-gate-ness* n

ag-gre-gate \-gāt\ v -gāt-ed; -gāt-ing (15c) 1: to collect or gather into a mass or whole 2: to amount in the aggregate to: TOTAL

ag-gre-gate \-gāt\ n (15c) 1: the whole sum or amount: SUM TOTAL 2: a mass or body of units or parts somewhat loosely associated with one another 3 a: an aggregate rock b: any of several hard inert materials (as sand, gravel, or slag) used for mixing with a cementing material to form concrete, mortar, or plaster c: a clustered mass of individual soil particles varied in shape, ranging in size from a microscopic granule to a small crumb, and considered the basic structural unit of soil 4: SET 21 — in the aggregate: considered as a whole: COLLECTIVELY (dividends for the year amounted in the aggregate to 25 million dollars)

ag-gre-ga-tion \-ā-grē-gā-shən\ n (1547) 1: a group, body, or mass composed of many distinct parts or individuals (as animals) 2: the collecting of units or parts into a mass or whole b: the condition of being so collected — *ag-gre-ga-tion-al* \-shən-ēl\ adj

ag-gre-ga-tive \-ā-grē-gāt-iv\ adj (1644) 1: of or relating to an aggregate 2: tending to aggregate — *ag-gre-ga-tive-ly* \-gāt-iv-ē\ adv

ag-gress \-ā-gres\ v (1714): to commit aggression: act aggressively (inmates always ~ing against their keepers — H. J. Mattick)

ag-gres-sion \-ā-gresh-ən\ n [L *aggressus*, pp. of *aggre* to attack, fr. *ad-* + *gradi* to step, go — more at GRADE] (1611) 1: a forceful action or procedure (as an unprovoked attack) esp. when intended to dominate or master 2: the practice of making attacks or encroachments; esp: unprovoked violation by one country of the territorial integrity of another 3: hostile, injurious, or destructive behavior or outlook esp. when caused by frustration

ag-gres-sive \-ā-gres-iv\ adj (1824) 1 a: tending toward or exhibiting aggression (~ behavior) b: marked by combative readiness (an ~ fighter) 2 a: marked by driving forceful energy or initiative: ENTERPRISING (an ~ salesman) b: marked by obtrusive energy 3: HARSH, INTENSE (~ colors) — *ag-gres-sive-ly* \-gres-iv-ē\ adv — *ag-gres-sive-ness* n

ag-gres-siv-i-ty \-ā-gres-siv-ē-tē\ n *syn* AGGRESSIVE, MILITANT, ASSERTIVE, SELF-ASSERTIVE, PUSHING, mean, obtrusively energetic esp. in pursuing particular goals. AGGRESSIVE implies a disposition to dominate often in disregard of others' rights or in determined and energetic pursuit of one's ends; MILITANT also implies a fighting disposition but suggests not self-seeking but devotion to a cause, movement, or principle; ASSERTIVE suggests bold self-confidence in expression of opinion; SELF-ASSERTIVE connotes forwardness or brash self-confidence; PUSHING may apply to ambition or enterprise or to snobbish and crude intrusiveness or officiousness.

ag-gres-sor \-ā-gres-ər\ n (1646): one that commits or practices aggression

ag-grieve \-ā-grēv\ v *ag-grieved*; *ag-griev-ing* [ME *agreven*, fr. MF *agrevier*, fr. L *aggravare* to make heavier] (14c) 1: to give pain or trouble to: DISTRESS 2: to inflict injury on *syn* see WRONG

ag-grieved \-ā-grēvd\ adj (14c) 1: troubled or distressed in spirit 2: suffering from an infringement or denial of legal rights (~ minority groups) — *ag-grieved-ly* \-grēvd-ē\ adv

ag-grieve-ment \-ā-grēv-mēnt\ n (1847): the quality or state of being aggrieved

ag-gro \-ā-grō\ n, pl aggro [by shortening and alter. fr. *aggravation*] (1969) 1 Brit: EXASPERATION, IRRITATION 2 Brit: a rivalry or grievance and esp. one public in nature that is marked by mistrust, rancor, and often violence

ag-hast \-ā-gast\ adj [ME *agast*, fr. pp. of *agasten* to frighten; fr. *a-* (pe- fective prefix) + *gasten* to frighten — more at ABIDE, GAST] (13c): struck with terror, amazement, or horror: SHOCKED

ag-ile \-ā-jēl, -jēl\ adj [MF, fr. L *agilis*, fr. *agere* to drive, act — more at AGENT] (1577) 1: marked by ready ability to move with quick easy grace 2: mentally quick and resourceful — *ag-ile-ly* \-jēl-ē\, -jēl-ē\ adv

ag-ili-ty \-ā-jil-ē-tē\ n, pl -ties (15c): the quality or state of being agile: NIMBLENESS, DEXTERITY (played with increasing ~)

agin \-ā-jin\ dial var of AGAINST

aging pres part of AGE

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ v -tāt-ed; -tāt-ing [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agon*, fr. *agōnē* to contend, fr. *agon*] (ca. 1800): the agonizing conflict between the

ag-ony \-ā-jōn\ n [L *agonia*,

escape n (14c) 1: an act or instance of escaping; as a: flight from confinement b: evasion of something undesirable c: leakage or outflow esp. of a fluid d: distraction or relief from routine or reality 2: a means of escape 3: a cultivated plant run wild
escape adj (17s1) 1: running away from or avoiding

escape artist *n* (1943): one (as a showman or criminal) unusually adept at escaping from confinement
 es-cap-ee /is-,kă-'pē, es-'kă-/ *n* (1865): one that has escaped:

escape-ment 'is-'kāp-mənt\ n (1755) 1 a: a device in a timepiece which controls the motion of the train of wheelwork and through which the energy of the power source is delivered to the pendulum

escape velocity *n* (1934): the minimum velocity that a moving body (as a rocket) must have to escape from the gravity of a celestial body.

or routine — *es-cap-ist* \-pəst/ *adj* or *n*
es-cap-ol-og-y \is-kā-pāl-ə-jē, -es-(l) *n* (1939): the art or practice of

escapade /'es-kə, rōl/ *n* [F, fr. LL *escariola*, fr. L *escarius* of food, fr. *esca* food, fr. *edere* to eat — more at EAT] (1899): **ENDIVE** 1

escarp /is-'kərp/ *n* or *vt* [F *escarpe*, *n.*, fr. It *scarpa*] (1728): **SCARP**

-escent ['es-²n(t)s] *n* suffix [MF, fr. L. *-escentia*, fr. *-escent-*, *-escens* + *-ia*-y]: process of becoming (hyalescent)

scar /'es-kär/ *n* [ME *escare* — more at **SCAR**] (1543): a scab formed
p. after a burn
scar /'es-kär/ *var* of **ESKER**

relating to eschatology or an eschatology. 2: of or relating to the end of the world or the present time.

1844) 1: a branch of theology concerned with the final events in the history of the world or of mankind 2: a belief concerning death, the end of the world, or the ultimate destiny of mankind: *specific*: any of

cheoir (usu) *chiet* *n*. [ME *eschete*, fr. OF, reversion of property, fr. VL *excadere* to fall, devolve, fr. (assumed) VL *excadere*, fr. L *ex-* + (assumed) VL *cadere* to fall, fr. L *cadere* — more at CHANCE] (14c) 1 *v.* to lose or forfeit; to be lost or forfeited 2 *a:* the reversion of lands in feudal tenure 3 *b:* the reversion of property

es- /ɜː-/ *v*: to cause to revert by escheat ~ *vi*: to revert by es-

es-chew-al \ə-ʃəl/ *n*, *pl* escolar or escolares [Sp, lit., scholar, fr. ML *scholaris* — more at SCHOLAR] (1890) : a large widely distributed blue-scaled fish (Pomatomus saltatrix) of the Atlantic coast of North America

— more at CORRECT] (1579) **1** a (1) : a person or group of persons accompanying another to give protection or as a courtesy (2) the man who goes on a date with a woman **b** : a protective screen of

ort [is-'kə(ə)rt, es-, es-,\ v] (1708) : to accompany as an escort
(see ACCOMPANY)
[is-'kāt\ v] [MF *escoter*, fr. *escort* contribution of Germanic] :

escritório /es-'kra, twā/ *n* [obs. F, writing desk, scriptorium; fr. ML *scrītorium*] (1694) :: a writing table or desk; *specif*: SECRETARY-**4b** *n*
escrow /es-'krō, es-'/ *n* [MF *escroue* scroll] (1594) 1: a deed, a bond, a conveyance, or a piece of property held in trust

ow (have over \$1000 in escrow to pay taxes)

1821) 1 : any of various former gold or silver coins of
countries 2 — see MONEY table 3 : the basic monetary unit
between 1960 and 1975 4 : the peso of Guinea-Bissau
es-cu-lent (es-ku-lent) adjil

(15c) 1: a defined area on which armorial bearings are displayed usu. consists of a shield 2: a protective or ornamental flange (as around a headplate)

2: either of two uncanonical books of Scripture included in the

1: native or resident of (a specified place)
 2 a: language of (a particular place, country)
 b: speech, literary style, or diction of (a specified place, person, or group) — use in words such as

into a unified whole (the ~ power of the poetic imagination)
Gardner

within, or beneath a stagnant glacier.

Es-ki-mo. \ 'es-kə, mō / *n* [Dan., of Algonquian origin; akin to *akimowew* he eats it raw] (1689) 1 *pl* Eskimo or Eskimos
of peoples of north.

World curlew (*Numenius borealis*)
that breeds in northern No. America

SOP ʋe-es-()ō-'pē, 'ē,sāp n [em-
ployee stock ownership plan] (1975)

opnag- or esophago- comb form
 esophagus (esophagectomy)
 esophageal and (esophagogastric)
 Eskimo curd

AKSHEESH] (14c) : a muscular tube that in man is about 25 cm long and passes from the pharynx down the neck between the trachea and the spinal column and behind the left bronchus where it is joined by the pleural branch, which is the main branch of the thoracic duct.

compar. of *eisō*, *esō* within, fr. *eis* into, fr. *en* in — more at IN) [*esoteria* : designed for or understood by the specially initiated alone] [*esō* ~ legal doctrine — B. N. Cardozo]

-ter-i-ca \i-kə\ *n* pl [NL, fr. Gk *esōterika*, neut. pl. of *esōterikos*]
 929) : esoteric items
 -ter-i-cism \-ter-ə-siz-əm\ *n* (1846) 1 : esoteric doctrine

espadrille 'es-pə,dril\ *n* [F, alter. of *espartille*, deriv. of *esparto* 192]: a flat sandal usu. having a fabric upper and a flexible sole

espalier vt (1810) 1: to train as an espalier. 2: to furnish

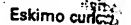
esparto (1843) 1: either of two Spanish and Algerian grasses (*Stipa tenacissima* and *Lygeum spartum*) used esp. to make ropes, and paper — called also *esparto* grass 2: the fiber of *esparto* [*vis-'pesh-əl*] *adj* [ME, fr. MF. — more at SPECIAL] (C)

peculiar note or importance : unusually great or significant
 ~ (relevance) c : highly distinctive or personal : PECULIAR
 ~ (dislike for music) d : CLOSE, INTIMATE (his ~ crony)
 PARTICULAR (had no ~ destination in mind)

ran-to ves-pa-rant-(j)ō, 'rān-(j)tō n [Dr. Esperanto, L. Zamenhof †1917 Pol. oculist, its inventor] (1892): national language based on French

al [is-'pi(-ə)]ⁿ (14c) 1 : OBSERVATION 2 : an act of
DISCOVERY
gle [es-'piçl]ⁿ *adj* [F, after *Ulespiegle* (Till) *Eulenspiegel*]

3 COPY



NOMINALISM — PS. 50